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contact or correspondence. To these lists I hope to add mine, obtained through diplomatic channels. Thus we shall all "pool our interests" in this matter. I shall also ask the members of our committee to write to any of their European friends who have any interest in criminal law; to write to those criminologists whom they know, telling them of the aim of our committee, and asking them to send them at least twice a year such brief notes on the changes and developments in criminal law and its allied subjects in their respective countries as may have come to their notice.

Thus, gradually and in time, I am trusting to be able to create lines of information and communication with the men and women of Europe who are interested in the aims and objects for which our own Institute stands. They should be, for us, especially for our JOURNAL, sources of invaluable information. And our Institute would also take its proper place, side by side, with the older institutes and scientific societies of Europe that are devoted to the study of criminal law, and together with which we may write and work and plan for some final and adequate solution of the many vexed problems of human delinquency.

JOHN R. OLIVER.

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#### ANNOUNCEMENT

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Readers of the JOURNAL will be glad to know that our campaign for larger support from yearly subscribers is bearing fruit. During December we added 112 new names to the list. Sixty-five more were added in January. Will each reader send us one additional name within the current month? Try it.

THE EDITORS.

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#### PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO CAESAR LOMBROSO

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In 1910 a committee was formed under the Italian Minister of Education, Professor L. Bianchi, charged with the erection of a monument to the distinguished Italian criminologist, Caesar Lombroso. The committee designed at the outset to secure contributions for the purpose from all nations. The king of Italy headed the list of subscribers and a considerable sum was secured from almost all European states and from Japan. A monument was modelled accordingly; the work was done by the most celebrated Italian sculptor, Leonardo Bistolfi. But to execute the work in marble and bronze in this post-war period the sum collected is altogether too small.

Professor Enrico Ferri of the University at Rome (who is acting in the matter as general secretary to the Minister of Education), has written to us under date of December 6, 1919, saying that a new subscription list has been opened in Italy and requesting contributions from the people of the United States to the end of finishing the monument. He suggests that we obtain at least \$10,000 for the purpose, and that we participate by representatives in the international inauguration of the monument in the spring or autumn of 1920 at Verona, Caesar Lombroso's birthplace.

It is to this great physician and criminologist that we owe the first large steps away from abstractions that society has been able to take in our thinking of criminals. Since his day, and due very largely to his impetus, we have grown more and more intolerant of all but facts gained by investigation into all aspects of the criminal as a psychophysical organism who has grown up through certain social influences. The life and work of Lombroso mark the birth of an epoch in the history of thought, not only in the problems of criminology but in other relations as well. He is too little regarded in our country as a character in the history of education.

The charge may properly be made against us Americans that we give too little heed to the call to acknowledge in the public eye the contributions of such men as Caesar Lombroso to the public good by means of their lives of devotion to science.

There must be many in our country who would gladly contribute a small or large amount each in answer to the call from our distinguished colleague, Professor Enrico Ferri of the University of Rome. Contributions may be sent to this JOURNAL. Receipt will be acknowledged and the amount will be promptly sent on to Professor Ferri.

ROBERT H. GAULT.